concentrated ownership is bringing us more outlets for entertainment and information. Fact: The majority of those new stations are automated. Walk through multi-station operations, and you will not see announcers. Those are not radio stations. They are high tech jukeboxes.

(Applause.)

MR. WIPPEL: Local radio stations in Seattle produce local news reflecting the cultural richness through a variety of locally produced programs.

Fact: Only two Seattle stations have a valid radio newsroom. The culture is not covered by the major media.

Fable three: Every year broadcasters join with their counterparts to raise millions of dollars for thousands of charities. Out of the thousands of charities and nonprofits that ask for free coverage on local radio and TV, most are not given the time of day. The charities receive publicity because they have PR staffs that make the little guy look like a pauper.

1	"The only security of all is a free
2	press. The force of public opinion cannot be
3	resisted when permitted freely to be expressed.
4	The agitation it produces must be submitted to.
5	It is necessary to keep the waters pure." Thomas
6	Jefferson to Lafayette, 1823.
7	Does this mean that the writer of the
8	Declaration of Independence is wrong?
9	(Applause.)
10	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Robert Zverina.
11	MR. ZVERINA: Thank you for hearing us
12	out tonight.
13	My name is Robert Zverina. I was born
14	in New York state in a small town called Liberty,
15	which was fitting because my parents were
16	immigrants who came to the United States seeking
17	freedom.
18	They came here in 1968 as political
19	refugees from Czechoslovakia, which as you know
20	was under Soviet rule at that time, and it was a
21	terrible place. It was a country where the
22	government arrested and detained people without

cause, evidence, or charges; where prisoners were held indefinitely, denied counsel, and tortured.

It was a place where even the most blameless citizens were spied on, phone lines tapped, private correspondence intercepted, and personal records scrutinized without warrants. And, of course, all of these nefarious activities were buttressed by a complicit, monolithic media network which served to promote, protect, and perpetuate a tiny minority's prerogative of power and privilege.

My parents are no longer alive, and in a way I'm glad because it would break their hearts to see their beloved America subject today to the same abuses of authority. It kind of breaks my heart, too. But unlike Soviet Czechoslovakia, we still have some, not much, but some diversity in media ownership.

You commissioners are faced with a monumental choice. I hope you will do some deep soul searching before you decide. A polarity of voices is the very definition of democracy. It

is imperative that you act to preserve the rules as they are and say no to further consolidation. To do otherwise would be a betrayal of the American people and the ideals on which this great country was founded.

Thank you.

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MODERATOR SIGALOS: Robin Carneen.

MS. CARNEEN: My name is Robin Cameen. I'm a NaMaPahh tribal member from Washington state. I'm also the host and producer of the NaMaPahh First People's Radio on KSVR 91.7 FM in Mount Vernon, Washington.

Welcome to Seattle and Salish Indian land. Many heard that the FCC was looking for corporate media interest relaxation. The immediately came to mind when I heard this. I will tell you why this is a bad idea. I see it as another tool of oppression for women, youth, and Native American people like myself and all who could not be here and who I represent today. This includes many of my diverse listeners who turn in to the KFCR and the Makah First People's Radio.

We have given them an alternative place to be heard on the airways. I also see corporate media fostering untruths that are told today -- to this day about our native people. Outrageous, stereotypical images and words that embarrass and often hurt us, keeping the old wounds open through ignorance and misconception instead of encouraging healing and bridge building.

Native American community and public radio stations that carry indigenous programming, offer counterpoints, and reeducate those who have been brought up to believe and accept the Native American stereotypes. We also reach out to those who lack compassion for what has happened to us for hundreds of years.

We do it on a shoestring budget for the most part. We are all pitching in, doing our part. It is a calling and a passion. Many of us are volunteers using our own resources and means without big backing from corporate media who are

1	competing for the precious outlets that we are
2	currently that we currently do have for our
3	communities and our Indian reservations.
4	I will tell you that the indigenous
5	multimedia movement is growing strong, and we are
6	stretching our wings in this industry. Through
7	combined efforts, we are re-instilling native
8	pride and much needed healing, not just for our
9	people but for those all across the nation and
LO	the world. We need an indefinite place to tell
L1	our only stories, speak
12	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you.
13	MS. CAMEEN: our own minds, sing
14	our own songs.
15	Thank you.
16	(Applause.)
17	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you.
18	Steve Ramsey. Steve Ramsey.
19	MR. RAMSEY: Good evening. I'm Steve
20	Ramsey. I'm the general manager of KBCS 91.3 FM.
21	(Applause.)
22	MR. RAMSEY: radio station that

serves Seattle. I've been involved with radio since the seventies, and I've have been here in my current job since 2000. During that time I've trained and watched people get trained, hundreds and hundreds of people to learn how to do media.

KBCS has taken a leadership role locally in working with our friends at Prometheus Radio in helping launch low power FM stations in Spokane, Umatilla, our friends in Woodburn who were here tonight.

We've helped establish with also Reclaim the Media the Northwest Community Radio Network which encourages community members and community stations together to work collaboratively to share content, ideas, training materials designed to provide the next generation of media people with the skills they need.

I was teaching our training class a little while back. The discussion turned to media consolidation in reference to Rupurt Murdoch's proposed takeover of the Wall Street

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1 Journal, and the question that came out of that class I think is a that something that you guys 2 3 need to answer because I couldn't. 4 I was asked, "Who ultimately benefits from this?" And further, what benefit does the 5 6 general public have in further consolidation of 7 the media and more importantly how will the next generation, how will these young ladies who just 8 9 came up to address you, how will they become inspired and trained to do the kind of work that 10 11 I was able to have access to all those years ago? 12 In class that night we talked about 13 the fact that people who benefit obviously are I mean, they make money. 14 the corporate media. 15 But does the general public benefit at all? So I 16 would encourage you, gentlemen, to be visionaries just in the same way that you were earlier this 17 decade when you established low power FM, which 18 was a brilliant move. Thank you for that. 19 20 MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you. Thank 21 you very much. 22 Thank you. MR. RAMSEY:

(Applause.)

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MODERATOR SIGALOS: Jerome Edge.

MR. EDGE: Hi there. Thanks for having me this evening.

My name is Jerome Edge. I'm the host and producer of The Massive Mix Session with DJ Defkawn on KSVR on 91.7 FM up in Mount Vernon, Washington and also Robin Cameen's nephew. Tonight I'm here to say I'm a member of the Upper Skagit Tribe and a resident of the Swinnomish Indian Reservation Community. And my community is so rural that in the year 2007, now almost 2008, Ι can't even get DSL or high speed internet. I can barely get access to dial-up internet service, and also portions of my home I can't even use my mobile phone. You know so when told that I might be -- it might even be made more possible for major corporation that wants little more than to make money to control every aspect of public media and broadcast information that I see, hear, and listen to, especially seeing how coming from a rural native community with already limited resources for members of our community when it comes to accessing media broadcast sources of information, quite frankly, gentlemen, it's downright scary to think those already limited resources could further fall prey to the fiscal agenda of some major corporation by the loosening of restrictions on the media outlets that they are allowed to control.

What happens when those underserved rural residents voices, be they the community leaders community, voices of and activists, or voices of young people, aren't heard? You know it's hard enough for people like might add Ι the only myself who was broadcaster in Washington state to be selected to be a delegate at world radio conference, and I couldn't even get a major media outlet to give me coverage, to give me some recognition in the whole entire region. I was the youngest delegate in the entire world selected.

So, gentlemen, I say to you in closing, I stand here before you to say that it's

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1	just not right to put the realm of public media
2	information in the hands of major corporations to
3	further consolidate their power and monetary
4	agendas.
5	Thank you.
6	(Applause.)
7	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you. Before
8	I announce the next speaker could the following
9	people come forward: Bruce Berglund, Lee
10	Robertas, Sue Wilson, Susan McCabe, Kirsten
11	Randall, Ursula Reutin, Julie Fretzin, Kristina
12	Williams, Chris Benson, and Jeff Abrams.
13	AUDIENCE: What number?
14	MODERATOR SIGALOS: We are now at No.
15	29.
16	Stephen Silha.
17	MR. SILHA: Thank you. I'm Stephen
18	Silha, past president of the Washington News
19	Council, freelance journalist, and part of
20	Journalism That Matters. And as a native of
21	Minneapolis where my dad was the publisher of the
22	Star Tribune. That paper was just purchased by

an investment firm, and since that happened, the paper's quality has gone down. The ombudsman just became the health reporter, and the public interest is not being served.

In terms -- I want to honor Jerome and the other young people and people who have come from all over to talk to you tonight because it is their voices that often are not heard.

And as you're making your decisions I really hope that you pay attention to your role as stewards of our communications capacity as citizens as we reinvent this democracy, and I would urge you to keep the Constitution next to you while you do it.

(Applause.)

MR. SILHA: To help us in that capacity to learn what we need to know about the common good and social capital and how each of us fits into that equation to "form a more perfect union," which is what we're all trying to do; to listen to each other, "to establish justice;" to be able to communicate with each other, with our

1	media and with our government in a way that
2	allows us to "ensure domestic tranquility,
3	provide for the common defense, promote the
4	general welfare; " to have accurate information
5	about how well our institutions and government
6	are doing, "to secure the blessings of liberty to
7	ourselves and our posterity."
8	It's clear that the future is in all
9	of our hands right now, and this decision that
10	you're about to make is really critical, so let's
11	have diverse voices.
12	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you.
13	Holly Pinkham. Holly Pinkham. Bruce
14	Berglund.
15	MR. BERGLUND: I'm just a plain old
16	consumer.
17	(Applause.)
18	MR. BERGLUND: For the last three
19	decades our capacity for a democratic society has
20	been marginalized by media consolidation,
21	corporate manipulation, and government
22	inattention. This could lead one to conclude

that those in power are not interested in democracy.

I don't accept that premise. Instead

I don't accept that premise. Instead
I ask how we can narrow the gap between where we
are and where we could be. At what point do we
say we need to level the playing field between
special interests and public interests.

For an effective democracy, citizens must be informed about critical issues that confront the nation. Within the last several decades our country has begun to encounter serious and complex problems about which many of us know very little. As FCC Commissioners you could do something about this.

In your deliberations, I would encourage you to look at Al Gore's book, The Assault on Reason. He has about three chapters that I think are excellent in terms of our thinking properly. And this is not political, not Democrat and not Republican.

There's another book that I would hope you use in your deliberations called Deep Economy

1	by Bob McGivens, and one of the things that Mr.
2	McGiven talks about is local. And he feels that
3	in order for us to be successfully successful
4	in our economy that we need to look local, and I
5	would encourage you to
6	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you very
7	much.
8	MR. BERGLUND: look at local radio
9	stations that
10	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you, sir.
11	We appreciate your comments.
12	MR. BERGLUN: Yeah. Thank you very
13	much.
14	(Applause.)
15	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Lee Robertas.
16	MR. ROBERTAS: Hello. I'm Lee
17	Robertas. I'm the manager of Radio Free Moscow
18	low power FM in Moscow, Idaho.
19	(Applause.)
20	MR. ROBERTAS: Since low power FMs are
21	generally owned by local nonprofit groups and
22	groups which own a low power FM station cannot

own any other station of any type, low power FM truly represents community grassroots media at its best. For example, we have 35 locally produced shows, daily newscasts produced by citizens, journalists, and interns, plus national favorites from Pacifica and grassroots producers around the world.

I'm concerned about threats to low power FM stations. We know new full power FM stations can take away low power FM frequencies. I'm also concerned about threats to potential low power FM frequencies before community groups even get to apply.

One problem is translators which are only allowed to rebroadcast existing stations, sometimes from far away. The great translator invasion of 2003 when 13,000 mostly national groups applied for translators has taken away many low power FM frequencies.

Now the National Association of Broadcasters has asked the FCC to allow AM stations with the smaller night time signals to

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1	put translators on the FM band. This has never
2	been done before in except in Alaskan and
3	shouldn't be done because it will take away many
4	of the remaining potential low power FM
5	frequencies.
6	While FM translators on AM stations
7	may help a few one-station owners, those that
8	will most benefit from this spectrum grab are
9	large chains that already own numerous stations.
10	Many of these AM stations just play syndicated
11	programs at night anyway. Some of them hate
12	radio.
13	Why let these owners have even more
14	frequencies when nonprofit community groups who
15	have been waiting for years to squeeze their true
16	community stations on to what in many places are
17	the only remaining channels on the FM band have
18	been waiting.
19	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you very
20	much.
21	Sue Wilson. Sue Wilson.
22	MS. WILSON: Commissioners, I'm a

1	broadcast journalist of 20 years currently making
2	a film about media issues called Broadcast Blues.
3	On the July 16th of this year I filed a Freedom
4	of Information Act Request with your Media Bureau
5	to find out how many petitions to deny broadcast
6	licenses are currently pending in front of the
7	FCC. I also asked what is the last time any
8	station ever had a license taken away.
9	By law the FCC is to respond to me
10	within 22 days. It has been four months. I have
11	heard nothing. The petitions to deny licenses
12	are the only means that we the people have to
13	hold stations accountable to the public
14	interests. What is it going to take for you to
15	actually take away a station's license? Does
16	somebody have to die? Because guess what?
17	Somebody did.
18	(Speaker is playing a cassette tape.)
19	"Is anybody in there?
20	"We've got a guy that's just about to
21	die." (Unintelligible.)
22	"Jennifer, I heard you're not doing

1	too well?"
2	"My head hurts. They keep telling me
3	it's the water."
4	"This is what it feels like when
5	you're drowning."
6	(Speaker shuts off recording.)
7	MS. WILSON: A mother of three
8	children died during that profit-raising stunt.
9	When the attorney for the family of Jennifer
10	Strain wrote to the FCC asking that the station's
11	license KDND be taken away, Chairman Martin, they
12	were so impressed because you got back with them
13	and said we will immediately turn this over to
14	our enforcement bureau. It has been ten months.
15	The station is still broadcasts, and they've
16	heard nothing.
17	This is unacceptable. If you will not
18	stand up for "We the people," then I have news
19	for you. We the people are standing up for
20	ourselves. This is our media, and we are taking
21	it back.

(Applause.)

1	MS. WILSON: We're taking it back.
2	We're taking it back.
3	(Applause.)
4	MS. WILSON: We're taking it back.
5	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you.
6	Susan McCabe. Susan McCabe.
7	MS. McCABE: Well, that's a tough act
8	to follow.
9	I'm Susan McCabe. I live on Vashon
LO	Island out there in Puget Sound. I'm also past
11	president of the board of directors, The Voice of
12	Vashon. We're an internet radio station dedicated
13	to providing the people of our island with the
14	means to express their creativity and to
15	disseminate information of local interest.
16	We've been doing this for some eight
17	years, and recently We've done all of this on
18	volunteer energy by the way. And we recently won
19	some recognition from the Knight-Batten
20	Foundation for our efforts.
21	We also provide emergency broadcast
22	service to the island as part of the emergency

preparedness plan which has been heralded as a model for the rest of King County. The volunteers who are the Voice of Vashon donate collectively tens of thousands of hours each year to make this happen. This isn't corporate media.

We are a shining example of what community media should be, and yet we cannot get an FCC license. We cannot get an LPFM license to broadcast not to the greater Puget Sound area, not to cut into commercial time, but just to our own feisty little island.

How long can we remain a potential community asset without the ability to gratify our volunteers or to involve our community?

So you are here to hear what we the public think about the proposal to further consolidate media control. We told you a year ago when you came to Seattle that media consolidation is a patently bad idea, no ifs, ands, or buts about it. So with all due respect I ask you: What part of that didn't you understand?

1	(Applause.)
2	MS. McCABE: Do you think that another
3	year of listening to the same homogenized,
4	formulaic, mindless crap that passes for news and
5	entertainment on the commercial dial has suddenly
6	caused us to say, "Please, I'd like a little more
7	of that?"
8	(Applause.)
9	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you very
10	much.
11	Kirsten Randall. Kirsten Randall.
12	MS. RANDALL: I'm Kirsten Randall.
13	I'm greatly concerned about the consolidation of
14	media ownership in the hands of large
15	corporations and the catastrophic impact of this
16	consolidation on the quality, diversity, local
17	relevance, and public value of the information
18	and ideas that are available in the increasingly
19	homogenized and corporatized media market.
20	I share the concerns of the people
21	here who have spoken regarding the threat to the
22	free exchange of ideas, a crucial component of a

healthy democracy.

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But of my many concerns regarding this issue I wish to address the role local broadcast outlets play in preserving public safety and how public safety is threatened by the increasing delocalization and automation, especially of radio stations, by large media conglomerates, like Clear Channel Communications.

The Commission is doubtlessly aware of an incident that occurred in Minot, North Dakota A train on the morning of January 18, 2002. derailment put residents at great risk of exposure to toxic and hydrous ammonia. City officials attempting to warn the public by radio were unable to access six of nine local stations, as the owner of all six stations, Clear Channel Communications, had put them all on auto pilot, leaving no one on staff at the point of broadcast or in the corporate office to respond in the public interest.

Clear Channel claimed no responsibility and maintains that the City of

1	Minot should have relied on the automated
2	emergency alert system, or EAS, to alert the
3	public.
4	We in the Puget Sound area know that
5	while it is a useful tool, the EAS cannot be
6	relied on as a single safety measure. The EAS
7	initiated two false warnings of a devastating
8	mudslide or lahar from Mt. Rainier in the single
9	month of May, 2006, resulting first in
10	unnecessary panic and ultimately in distrust of
11	the accuracy of the EAS.
12	When the lahar blows, when the volcano
13	blows, or in any emergency, public safety is best
14	served by people locally on the front line and on
15	the mic., not by canned corporate robojocks.
16	MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you.
17	Ursula Reutin. Ursula Reutin.
18	MS. REUTIN: Commissioners, thank you
19	for your time tonight.
20	I am Ursula Reutin, the news director
21	for 710 Kiro, a Bonneville owned station. I've
22	been with Kiro for nearly twenty years starting

1 editor, a reporter, and now the 2 director. Over the last two decades I have 3 4 experienced many changes at Kiro, but two things 5 have remained consistent: Our committment to 6 local programming live and and our strong 7 emphasis on community involvement. 710 KIRO is staffed 24/7 to deliver 8 the news and talk about many of the issues that 9 10 are important to our community. We have gone to 11 great lengths to ensure that we remain on the air 12 during times of disaster. 13 during last winter's example, For 14 windstorm when more than a million people in 15 Western Washington were without power, we offered 16 nonstop coverage of the storm and its impact and gave our listeners critical information at a time 17 television and the 18 internet were not when 19 options. Working with King County Emergency 20 Management we've developed an emergency plan that 21 will allow us to continue broadcasting critical 22